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EXTRACT from the *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1886:—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

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See *Ben Brierley's Journal*.

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OF THIS WEEK CONTAINS—
 Joe O' Dick's Corner.
 Jack's Yarn—By A. T. Rycroft.
 Baby—Lines on my Little Nephew.
 Characteristics of Robert Burns.
 Ab-o'th-Yate's Dictionary.
 Was it Homicide, or Murder? A Tale—By
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 Balls, Parties, and Families supplied or arranged with
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 NOTE THE ADDRESS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

Gentlemen,—Conscious that delay can but deepen the dissatisfaction with which their administration is regarded, the Government have advised Her Majesty to dissolve Parliament.

Their foreign policy has caused suspicion and enmity abroad, depression and distress at home. They have made foes instead of friends of races which must ultimately be ruling races in Eastern Europe.

In India, reckless of the counsels of experience, they have made war for a frontier which is not even yet defined, and have sacrificed the lives of our gallant Envoy and his companions by despatching them to Cabul—an act of the grossest imprudence, which has been followed by disastrous consequences.

The foreign policy of the Liberal party will be free from vain-glorious menace, while it will allow no encroachment upon the safety of our dominions. It will seek to repair the injury which the secret and suspicious policy of the Government has wrought in our relations with France and with other Powers whose friendship is essential to our prosperity.

The Treasury, which was overflowing when the Tory Government took office, is now in deep embarrassment. The Tory Ministers have made no exertion whatever in the way of economy, and have squandered the heritage of prosperity which was given into their hands by the Liberal Government.

I desire reduction of expenditure without lessening the defensive strength of the country.

Upon the return of the Liberal party to power, important measures of domestic legislation will at once be undertaken.

I shall devote my best efforts to reform of the laws relating to land, and while carefully guarding all rights of property, would seek to establish simplicity, economy, and security, in matters relating to title and transfer,—a great measure, which by tending to increase the supply of food and to augment the agricultural population, would doubly benefit the manufacturing interests of the country.

I should co-operate in measures designed to give a truly representative character to county government, to enfranchise the general population of the counties, and to re-distribute Parliamentary seats with equity.

I would protect the claims of denominational schools, and will always uphold the most efficient education of the people.

I shall maintain the principle of religious equality.

With regard to Ireland, I shall support inquiry into the government, and also any proper measures for giving security to the tenant farmers, for establishing equality of the electoral franchise, and for promoting the just and equitable government of that country; measures which the Tory Government have wrongfully denied, with material injury to the concord of the United Kingdom.

With reference to the sale of liquors, I am favourable to giving a representative character to the licensing authority, but I will oppose any legislation which would place the possessors of existing licenses in a position of inferior security to that which they hold at present.

To serve you faithfully by special devotion to local interests, while labouring to promote the general happiness and well-being of the people, is the main object of my political endeavours.

ARTHUR ARNOLD.

Central Committee Rooms, Salford, March 11, 1880.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

FELLOW ELECTORS OF SALFORD.

HAVING been invited eighteen months ago, in anticipation of the coming General Election, to become a candidate on behalf of the Liberal party in our borough, and having met with abundant proof of the satisfaction with which my candidature has been received by those whose opinion I ought to regard, I beg now to offer myself for your suffrages, with the hearty assurances of my best services if you are pleased to elect me as one of your representatives in Parliament.

I have long been an active worker in the ranks of the Liberal party, and have assisted in the advocacy of many measures when they were unpopular, which have since been adopted by the Legislature with universal approbation.

During all that period the Conservative party has been the obstructionist party. What that party has been in the past it is to-day.

The reforms which now wait for consideration and adoption will have to wait indefinitely if the present Administration should unhappily continue in office.

To re-apportion the representation of the people—to extend the franchise to householders in the counties as it is enjoyed in the boroughs—to give to our fellow-subjects in Ireland the same electoral privileges as are possessed by Englishmen, are measures of justice which the Conservative party will refuse as long as possible, and will only concede in the stress of some party emergency.

On many occasions I have already stated my strong disapproval of the aggressive and unjustifiable policy of our Government in regard to foreign affairs.

The present appeal to the country will call forth an expression of opinion as to the prosecution of the wars which have so long a time engrossed the attention of our Government, and the result, it is to be hoped, will be a decided verdict of condemnation of its conduct.

I shall continue diligently to devote myself to the study of such questions as tend to the development of our commerce, and necessarily to the prosperity of our home industries, and I have every confidence that the experience I have gained in an active business career may now be turned to profitable account on your behalf.

I shall have other opportunities of addressing you on a variety of subjects which deeply interest different sections of the community, of which I shall gladly avail myself.

As a native of Salford, and having lived all my life in the midst of this constituency, and having taken an active part in the various public movements which concern the welfare of the people, I have the strongest desire to render whatever further service may lay in my power.—I remain, yours faithfully,

BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

Halton Bank, Pendleton, March 10, 1880.

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4

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19 MARCH, 1880.

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R. G. UNDERDOWN,

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Manchester, March, 1880.

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From Salford, Bolton, &c.

On Good Friday, Saturday, & Easter Monday,
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SPECIAL FAST EXCURSION TRAINS

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THE CITY JACKDAW:

A Humorous and Satirical Journal.

Vol. V.—No. 227.]

MANCHESTER: FRIDAY, 19 MARCH, 1880.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

PAST GENERAL ELECTIONS.

ON view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament, all information bearing upon the past political history of the country becomes of special interest. We, therefore, give an account of the various general elections that have taken place during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty acceded to the Throne on the 20th of June, 1837; and, as the result of this change, a general election almost immediately afterwards took place. The elections were over by the 19th of July, and the result showed that 336 Liberals were returned, against 322 Tories. Sixty-six Liberal seats were carried by the Tories, against 53 which were won by the opposite party. The administration remained the same as it had been since 1835, Lord Melbourne retaining the position of Premier.

On the 22nd of June, 1841, Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person. Her Majesty, in the hope that public business might be the better facilitated thereby, directed the summoning of a new Parliament, and a *Gazette Extraordinary* was published next day announcing the dissolution. The elections were over and the results known by the 24th of July following. The most authentic lists gave 368 Tories to 292 Liberals, the two extra candidates being accounted for by double returns for Cardigan and Thetford. The Liberals replaced by Tories were set down at 78, and the Tories replaced by Liberals at 38, showing a gain of 80 on the division. The great Tory triumphs were in the English counties. The Melbourne Ministry fell on the 28th of August, 1841, the address at the opening of the session being defeated by a majority of 91, the numbers being—for the address 269, against 360. Sir Robert Peel, who had been at the head of the Administration up to December, 1834, now became Prime Minister. His Government came to an end, after lasting four years and ten months, on the 25th of June, 1846, the defeat arising on the motion for a second reading of the Irish Coercion Bill, which was lost by 292 against 219 votes. The Ministry resigned, and Lord John Russell succeeded to power.

The Queen in person prorogued Parliament on the 23rd of July, 1847, preparatory to its dissolution, and writs for the new election were made returnable on the 21st of September. On the completion of the elections it was found that there was a probable Liberal majority of 25 to 30, Lord John Russell thus still continuing in power. The new members amounted to 223. The Government, after a duration of five years and seven months, were defeated on the 20th of February, 1852, in a preliminary stage of their Militia Bill; Lord Palmerston's proposal to substitute the word "regular" for "local" being carried by 135 to 126 votes. Accepting this as an indication of want of confidence, Lord John Russell gave up the bill, and announced the intention of the Ministry to resign. The Earl of Derby succeeded to office with a Tory Administration.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 1st of July, 1852, and a dissolution almost immediately afterwards took place. The result showed 310 Ministerialists to 344 Liberals in Opposition. The Derby Administration, after a duration of 10 months, came to a termination on the 15th of December, 1852, their Budget resolutions being defeated by an adverse majority of 19. The Earl of Aberdeen, with a coalition Ministry, next acceded to power. The administration continued in office two years and nine months, viz., till the 29th of June, 1855. The defeat took place on a motion by Mr. Roebuck for a Sebastopol Committee of Inquiry, which was carried by a majority of 157 against the Ministers in a House of 453 members. Unsuccessful attempts were made to form a Government by Lord Derby and Lord John Russell, the task of filling up the offices of State being at last accomplished by Lord Palmerston.

The Government of Lord Palmerston was defeated on a motion censuring their conduct with regard to China, on the 3rd of March, 1857, and which was carried by a majority of 263 against 249. Next day his lordship intimated that, in consequence of this adverse vote, Ministers had advised her Majesty to dissolve Parliament at the earliest period consistent with the due discharge of public business. The general election which followed was completed by the 31st of March, the issue being a return of 371 Liberals and 284 Conservatives. Lord Palmerston was thus restored to power; and his administration extended to the 19th of February, 1858—a period of nearly three years, when it was defeated on the second reading of the Conspiracy-to-Murder Bill, Ministers being placed in a minority of 19. The Government resigned, and were succeeded by a Conservative Administration, under the Premiership of Lord Derby. The Derby Ministry was defeated at the close of the debate on the second reading of the Government Bill on the 31st of March, 1859, the numbers being for the second reading 291 against 330; majority against Ministers 39.

The result of this defeat was an appeal to the country, which, although it brought the numerical strength of parties nearer to an equality, converted a partially neutral majority into a determined Opposition. The Government of Lord Derby, after lasting one year and four months, was defeated on a no-confidence motion, which, on the 10th of June, 1859, was carried by 325 against 312. Lord Palmerston was once more called to office as Premier.

This, the sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria, was dissolved on the 6th of July, 1859, and, as the result of the general election which followed, 367 members were described as Liberals, and 290 as Conservatives. In the change, the Liberals lost 33 seats, and gained 57. Lord Palmerston died in office on the 18th of October, 1865, and with some slight changes in the Administration, Lord Russell succeeded to the Premiership. The Government of Earl Russell was defeated on the question of Reform, on the 18th of June, 1866, Lord Dunkellin's amendment in favour of borough franchise based on rating instead of rental being carried by a majority of 315 to 304. The Ministry resigned, and the Earl of Derby once more assumed the reins of office. His lordship, however, resigned through failing health on the 26th of February, 1868, and Mr. Disraeli, for the first time, entered upon the office of Premier.

On the 11th of November, 1868, a supplement to the *Gazette* contained a proclamation for dissolving Parliament, and ordering the writs for a new one to be returnable on the 10th of December following. The election excitement which had been raging in many places for months was now greatly heightened, and dwarfed all other matters of domestic interest. The election acquired further importance as being the first under the Derby-Disraeli Reform Act of 1867, and by which household suffrage had been practically established. By the 30th of November the elections were nearly over, and it was seen that the greatness of the Liberal majority placed all doubt as to the fate of the existing Ministry at an end. The Liberal majority was calculated at 121, or 60 over the majority understood to be available in the previous Parliament. The numbers were made up as follow:—English boroughs, 213 Liberals, 94 Conservatives; Scotch burghs, 28 Liberals, 13 Conservatives; English counties, 50 Liberals, 144 Conservatives; Scotch counties, 23 Liberals, 7 Conservatives; Irish counties, 34 Liberals, 24 Conservatives. Lancashire showed a majority of two to one in favour of the Conservatives; Northumberland about the same number for the Liberals; and Durham five to one for the Liberals. Finding the decision of the country so manifestly adverse to the Conservatives, Mr. Disraeli tendered his resignation as Premier, and Mr. Gladstone now acceded to that office.

(To be continued.)

BUMBLEDOM.—APPEAL DAY.

Dedicated to the Local Boards of the out townships.



ALL being in readiness, the seals of the parish archives are broken, and the business begins by the reading over of so many of the "minutes" of previous proceedings as the parishioners outside are not likely to find any fault with. Very different is the effect of these records sometimes upon individual Bumbles who hear them.

The Clerk of the Court (reading):—"Resolved that a lamp be erected opposite the house of Mr. Brogter, the Chief Bumble, and that in order to provide for it another be taken down in some part of the district."

Howms (a plain-speaking Bumble, who has some cottage property): "Here, howd on; what's that?"

The Clerk again reading—

Howms (turning to the Chief Bumble): Cum, theau's a bonny cheek, an' me not a leet within twenty yards o' my heawses. Aw'st ha one opposite my door enneaaw."

Ike (a patriarchal Bumble, and late Chief): Now, Sammy, be quiet, willta, theawrt noan so badly off."

Howms: "An' thes be quiet; has ta ta'en that garden wall deawn at th' belt o'th' public road?"

Ike: "Mak' me, and then aw will." (general chuckle.)

The Chief Bumble: "Well, yo see, gentlemen, it's this way, according to my thinking, whicheas it's past th' committee that ivvery member o' th' Board has a reet to one lamp, which it's nobbut fair, let 'em go view Sammy's heawses, which then there'll be no grumblin'."

Howms: "Neaw, theawrt tawking. What's th' next business?"

The Clerk (instructing his deputy): Lighting committee to view Mr. Howms' property. The next is about an application from the road-scrapers for an advance of wages. The committee don't see their way to—"

Hardface: "Aw shud think not. What do they want?"

The Clerk: "The scrapers say they're only making eight shillings a week."

Hardface: "Well, eight shillin' i' t'week, standing wage, isn't bad these times. What says theau, Sammy?"

Sammy: "There's plenty wur off ut ud be glad an' fain to tak' th' job. How monny men has theaw on, Mattha?"

Mattha, the chief road-scraper: "Two; there wur four, bo yo nokked two off."

Sammy: "An' can theau forshawm to tak' thy wage, ut so monny poor ratepayers con ill pay, for watching two men? It ud seem thes better to tak' a shool an' a barrow, an' do summat these hard times."

Mattha: "Nay, I'll go back to weyving first."

Hardface: "Eh, dear, I don't know what working-men's coming to."

Ike, the patriarch: "Neaw, chaps, can't we afford to give these poor scrapers another shillin' or two? Eight shillin' willna' go far i' belly timber."

Chorus of Bumbles: "We can get hundreds at th' same price if they don't like it." And the patriarch is put down by clamour and cries for "th' next business."

Clerk: "I've a letter here from the Department of Bumbledom at London, in which they say they cannot lend us any more money."

Chief Bumble: "Pass on. We'll consider that in committee."

Clerk: "All right. Then I've no more business."

Fellem (a publican, but not much of a sinner): "I object. Let's have all fair and above-board, that's my motto. The scribes are in attendance. Let the lieges know what is going on."

Chief Bumble: "Happ the scribes! They paint us as black as they can. If I'd my way they should all be transported."

Fellem, feeling himself snuffed out, threatens to tell the "Kurnel," whoever that may be.

This being all the formal business for transaction, the Board next consider the list of defaulters in respect to the rates. This is a very difficult question in dealing with a community who look upon a tax-gatherer as their mortal enemy, and his masters as little better.

While rates continue to be a necessity, so will there continue to be necessitous ratepayers, and hence that humane arrangement called "leakaging," which in English means striking off with the official pen the defaulting rate of any ratepayer whose household goods are considered not worth distraining upon. In this respect it will generally be conceded that the quality of Bumbledom's mercy is not strained. Woe be to the poor unfortunate ratepayer, however, who, while endeavouring to keep up the last remnant of respectability in the hope of better times, feels constrained to ask for relief from the rates. However, by this time the Clerk has commenced reading over the names of defaulters.

Clerk: "Thomas Martop, 6s. 4d."

Chief Bumble: "Let him go, he's blind o' one e'e."

Clerk: "Henry Jenkins, 8s. 6d."

Chief Bumble: "All reyt. He goes with a donkey an' cart, an' his wife's left him; he'll have enuff to dew."

Clerk: "Mary Bailey, 7s. 2d., widow with four children and her mother to keep; is she to be struck off?"

Booth: "What, an' a dower a pupil-teycher!"

Howms: "Ay, an' leearning mewsic, tew! Noan so."

Booth: "Noan o' mine ivver leearned music."

Howms: "An' we're noan beawn to bring up pupil-teychers cawt o'th' rates. Leave her on."

And down goes the name of the struggling widow, whose misfortune it is to have a daughter a pupil-teacher, with a taste for music.

The leakage list is soon disposed of, and presently Barker, the Boniface, appears with a tray of steaming glasses, and 'bacca pipes, and Bumbledom becomes jovial until it is bundled out by Act of Parliament.

THE TWO LOVERS.

HE loved her to distraction. So did another. One lover enjoyed the name of Valentine Diggle, and by a singular coincidence his rival carried away from the baptismal font the euphonious cognomen of Archibald Sniggle. That Diggle had an element of meanness in his composition is proved from the fact that he determined by a *coup d'état* to place his rival in such a ridiculous position as would compel him to vacate the field, and leave him (Diggle) at liberty to bear away the fair damsel of contention. But, alas, for human hopes and anxious expectations. Diggle knew not that Sniggle was even then laying a trap for him. This is how it all ended. Diggle sent a note on a certain night to his rival to the effect that Miss S— wished particularly to see him. During the afternoon Diggle received a scented *billet-doux*, which tenderly requested his attendance at the house of Miss S— —[neither knew that each had set two policemen to "watch for thieves" on the night in question]—Diggle having given his chosen "bobby" a vivid description of the personal appearance of Sniggle, Sniggle having also left no doubt upon the astute mind of the policeman he had engaged that he (the policeman) would know him "anywhere." Conclusion; The two lovers were taken to the lockups, and it took a vast amount of trouble on the part of the respective parents of the two young men, coupled with the supplication of the beautiful Miss S—, to persuade the magistrate that the whole affair was merely a stupid joke.

JINGO.

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THE OLD WELL.

THE old well in the garden
Is fringed with snowdrops white,
With crocuses so snowy,
Purple, or golden bright.
Methinks 'tis decorated
In honour of the spring,
For there the first pure snowdrops
Their silver joy-bells ring.
In summer, graceful fern leaves
Around the edge hang down;
In autumn they are russet,
In winter dead and brown.
But in spring, summer, autumn,
Or when wintry snowflakes fell,
A constant source of pleasure,
Was the beauty of the well.
But fairest when the snowdrops
Their silver joy-bells ring;
Because we know they herald
The coming of the spring.

Whalley Range.

K. TAYLOR.

THE THEATRES.

"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE," now being enacted at the Prince's Theatre, is decidedly amusing, and its popularity is shown by the enthusiasm with which it is received by the audience. Mr. George Barrett, as that dignified limb of the Law, yeleft the Bailie, is extremely entertaining, and with the aid of Mr. Danvers in the rôle of Gobo, succeeds in eliciting much laughter from all parts of the house. The acting and singing of Messrs. Wentworth and Mullholland are all that could be desired, and Mr. Gaynor as the Marquis, and Mr. Bedford as Grenicheau, acquit themselves to the general satisfaction. The special feature of the evening however, is the effective rendering of Gaspard, the miser, by Mr. John Howson, who acts with an energy that deservedly wins the loud approbation of the audience. When he is interrupted in the worship of his gold in the Haunted (!) Castle, the terrible agitation of the wretched worshipper of Mammon is very vividly and powerfully portrayed. The facial appearance and expression, the dress, the action, and the voice which Mr. Howson introduces, are highly characteristic of that luckless being who thinks the only delightful thing in the world is the accumulation of money. He has evidently devoted much attention to the part, and that he has thoroughly mastered its peculiarities is strikingly shown by the manner in which he is called before the curtain. Whilst Mr. Howson continues with the Company it will never lack interest. "Les Cloches de Corneville" embodies the tragic and the burlesque, and both are very creditably represented.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" is being performed at the Royal. Mr. W. Calder is a perfect master of the character of the lazy "Rip," and assisted by Mr. John Wainwright—a great favourite with Manchester audiences—meets with considerable success.

"THE DEAD HEART," a tale of the French Revolution, is not meeting with the substantial appreciation we should wish it to receive. It is certainly a somewhat mysterious title at first sight, but signifies an unfortunate fellow who, in consequence of being plunged into the darkness of the Bastille, gradually lost, or *thought* he had lost, all power of loving anything in the world, and on his release from imprisonment only desires to revenge himself on those who had previously robbed him of his liberty. Of course he is a noble fellow, and eventually sacrifices himself for the sake of another, but the story is too long to go into at any length. Mr. Sharpe, as Robert Landry, "The Dead Heart," is creditable, his "big manly voice," and measured delivery suiting the character, and Miss May Hervard as the Countess de St. Valerie, is effective, though we hardly consider her action as graceful as it might be. Of course Mr. Bracewell forms the principal comic element; no matter in what situation he is placed his genius makes it amusing. We may say that Mr. Emerson has secured a capital Company, all branches of the art being satisfactorily represented. He may be congratulated on his "villain." Mr. Duncan Campbell. On Easter Monday, Barry Sullivan, the popular tragedian, is to make his appearance. He is always welcome.

CARTOONS AND MURAL LITERATURE.

THE number of Liberal cartoons issued this week is considerable, and they are mainly well done. Prominent among them is one depicting a scene from Richard III., in which Stanley has passed over to the side of Richmond (Mr. Gladstone), who is heartily shaking him by the hand. The King (Lord Beaconsfield) is depicted with uplifted sword, and angry looks, witnessing the meeting of his great rival and Stanley. The grouping is well done, and the cartoon is a tribute to the importance of the great political event of the week—the formal joining of the Earl of Derby to the Liberal party.

Another cartoon portrays Beaconsfield dining from his favourite pie, "humbug," when, "(P)shaw" the Home Rule Wasp, is seen buzzing overhead and threatening to strike with his sting (marked Liberal Votes). The wasp has the typical face of an Irishman, and Beaconsfield tries to escape the sting by offering a piece of his humbug pie to the wasp.

A series of other cartoons of a more elaborate order are issued in the *People*, in which Lord Beaconsfield is depicted leaving the Parliament House, carrying away a bundle of rubbish labelled with the titles of war, bad debts, misery, starvation, and so forth. Another picture represents the Premier as carrying a barrel, capped by a coronet, upon his head, which he somewhat vainly endeavours to poise, and make to fit his temples. Other cartoons, representing the Premier as Janus and other ludicrous positions have passed rapidly before the public eye, and given place to others.

The bill literature is nearly all on the Liberal side as yet, and some very powerful, telling sheets have appeared. One speaks of the Liberal surplus left by Mr. Gladstone, and the Tory deficit announced on Monday night. Another bill caustically examines the Premier's letter to the Duke of Marlborough; and certainly, if activity, and a strong case, have any power with the voters, the result of the elections ought to be very pronounced upon the Liberal side.

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE FOOTPATH.

IT is no wonder that Mr. W. H. Houldsworth should be such a profound (!) wit. He sits upon the Bench at Knutsford, where the Rev. Mr. Armistead was recently fined 1/- and costs for riding upon the footpath. The information was laid by the Rev. Mr. Adams, vicar of Toft, an adjoining parish to Goostrey, in which the defendant ministers. Mr. Armistead convulsed the bench by twitting Mr. Adams upon the question of how far he observed the offence. Mr. Adams could not tell whether it was fifty yards or two hundred, but he had seen other people do as Mr. Armistead had done, and when he (Mr. Adams) had inquired their names they had walked off without telling him—which dreadful fact showed them to be like the "little vulgar boy" of famous memory. Mr. Armistead explained that he had inconvenienced nobody, and had ridden upon the footpath because the road was laid with very awkward stones, and the footpath was much nicer for progress on horseback. He read extracts from the Turnpikes Act in which he proved the illegality of perambulators to be driven upon the footpaths, and created great merriment by showing that he had been summoned under the wrong act, and that the summons had first been drawn, then crossed in part, and otherwise altered, showing a bungle had been made of the whole affair. The Bench thought the whole matter very trivial, and fined Mr. Armistead 1/- and 15/- costs. The defendant then informed the Bench he had discovered that the informant was entitled to half the fine, so he prayed the Bench would immediately hand over to Mr. Adams the sixpence he had earned. We trust he got the sixpence, for he did his best to earn an honest penny.

WHILE the military profession goes in for sham fights, the legal profession goes in for mock trials. On Wednesday evening the Manchester Law Students held an annual (mock) trial in the Sessions Court, Minshull Street, lent for the occasion by the Mayor and Town Hall Committee. The trial was for wilful murder; Mr. T. H. Jordan (barrister) acting as judge. After an interesting trial, which lasted three and a half hours, the jury found the prisoner "Not guilty."

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CURRENT AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Royal.—*Rip Van Winkle*.
 Prince's Theatre.—*Les Cloches de Corneville*.
 Queen's Theatre.—*Ticket of Leave Man*.
 The Gaiety.—Variety Entertainment.
 The Folly.—Variety Entertainment.
 Belle Vue.—Zoological Gardens.

CAWS OF THE WEEK.

It is true that the Home Secretary, on the occasion of his little set-to with the hon. member for Birmingham, lectured that gentleman until he actually made Mr. Bright *cross*. We defy Mr. Bright to return the compliment, for it is out of the power of lecturing to make Mr. Cross *bright*.

THE little game of *Nap* which has been indulged in by the "Dean of Westminster" is not yet over. A great public meeting is about to be organised by some of England's most honoured men, in order to protest against the *Kid Nap*-ping of an effigy of imperialism into our National Valhalla. The meeting will have its effect, and a great one, "You may go *Nap* on that."

WE hope Mr. Houldsworth's statement, that the cause of the National deficit is that the working classes do not drink enough of intoxicants, will be remembered by the said working classes on their way to the poll. What do the Church party, who preach temperance so loudly, think of their champion; or what do the Bands of Hope he was so earnestly trying to conciliate last week, say to the sentiment? Such a deliberate insult to the working men of Manchester we do not remember to have heard.

OUR P. D. says that his big brother lives upon literature, because he heard him say the other day that he had *digested* a book and *devoured* a whole story.

WE wonder how many little fortunes have been realised by the Water Scheme of the Government being "let out" to a privileged few. We have read of one or two nice pickings in the share market. The principles, nay, even the very existence, of the Beaconsfield Cabinet have actually dissolved—in water!

WE should like to see a deaf Tory who is not capable of *election* 'earing!

A (k)night-dress for Charley's
 Of all things the best,
 For Salford is going
 To put him to rest.

"THE chap who could do all the business he wanted to without advertising, has been compelled to advertise at last. The new advertisement is headed 'Sheriff's Sale.'"

THE Tories of Birmingham turned the reporters out of their meeting before Mr. Calthorpe spoke. Were they anxious to get the gentlemen of the press away whilst they were awake? Or, did they want to keep the depressing influence of Mr. Calthorpe's eloquence all to themselves?

THE daughter of a well-known Indian officer has just been discovered to be a young man. There is almost as much excitement over the matter in India as there was in England when a well-known general was discovered to be an old woman.—*Referee*.

OUR Volunteers who had been preparing for the Easter Review may make other arrangements for the festive season, so joyous that, according to the old belief, the sun made a point of dancing to welcome it. Hence that line in one of our old poets (Suckling?)—

But oh, she danced such a way,
 No sun upon an Easter-day
 Is half so fine a sight.

But we shall be dancing "othergates" then, and during the excitement of an election no military force may assemble.

THE Beaconsfield Manifesto is adorning our walls in all the glory of Sowler's blue ink, but its laboured alliterations and vague, meaningless sentences will not have half the effect upon the Tory members as the *manifest toe* of their opponents when they receive the "kick out" on the polling day.

CONSIDERING the services rendered by the *gin-erous* Tory committees on the polling day by the help of *Old Tom*, that animal ought to be classed under the mustela species, as he is certainly a *poll cat*.

It is rumoured that, with a view to possible contingencies, Mr. Marwood will accompany Mr. Cross upon his election canvass. He will then be enabled to offer a *drop of short* to his friends, and a *long drop* to his foes *ad lib*.

OUR WEATHER FORECAST:—Disturbances may be expected on the Irish coast shortly, with violent *wind storms*. Mr. Parnell is on his way from America.

WAS Cetewayo a cheap bargain at five millions? Jack and the bean-stalk was a capital nursery tale, and we have often wondered at poor Jack giving away his cow for a bag of beans. But the good fairy made it all right in the end. Now, our financial Jack has given five millions for a fat nigger, and we can't even exhibit him, so we are quietly awaiting the approach of the good fairy. But we're afraid that even the fairies cannot make anything of such a mountain of flesh as the royal Zulu.

IF the Government Water Bill only could have been kept alive, what a grand match it would have been amongst the "sisters, the cousins, and the aunts" of the Ministers to be in at the death of the chairmanship of £2,000 a-year, and a couple of vice-chairmanships at proportionate figures. How the Henniker's, Hamiltons, and others "yampered."

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his address to his constituents, claims to have reduced the national debt by 18 millions; but in his budget speech the figures given are a reduction of 13 millions on the unfunded debt, and of 13 millions on terminable annuities. This reduction of the debt by 26 millions looks very pretty by itself; but unfortunately there is a still greater increase of the unfunded debt. This latter debt—the floating debt of the country—has increased under Conservative rule from £447,000, or less than half a million, to upwards of thirty millions. So much for Conservative finance.

AT Wolverhampton the veteran Mr. Villiers—one of the oldest and truest Liberals in Parliament—stands again, for the last time, in conjunction with Mr. Hartley Fowler, a Liberal yet unknown to the House of Commons, but who will make his mark there when Wolverhampton sends him as one of its representatives. The Tories had probably been refreshing themselves with the figures of the last contest in 1874, when the Liberals had over 10,000 votes, and the Tories managed to poll under 4,000. The exact Liberal majority, if our Tory friends have forgotten it, was 6,730: a record which does not look promising to them.

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LORD BEACONSFIELD'S MANIFESTO.

THE manifesto in which Lord Beaconsfield announces the approaching dissolution of Parliament is replete with pervasive philanthropy and profound political foresight. These qualities are so manifest in its composition that on this ground alone it deserves to be called a manifesto. Consistent Conservatism demands that no change of any kind, within the control of Parliament, should take place in the internal condition of England, during the ensuing seven years during which Lord Beaconsfield's Government mean to retain office. This is the plain signification of Conservatism, and it is most unreasonable of those who expect something different from what the express title of the Government declares. Moreover, during the last seven years the Government have practically demonstrated what they are, and what they intend not to do in the future. Lord Beaconsfield has done nothing during the existence of the now expiring Parliament, and intends to do nothing during the existence of the coming Parliament, in the form of domestic legislation. This is only a slight tribute to the traditions of the party of which he is the distinguished leader. But inactivity at home will be fully compensated for by ascendancy or supremacy in the councils of Europe. Even moderate legislative zeal about home concerns would render it impossible to maintain the requisite superiority abroad. We once knew a retired military man, of limited income, who gave the choice to his daughters of a well-supplied table or a well-furnished wardrobe. He could afford to pay the butcher's bill, or he would afford to pay the dressmaker's bill, but he could not manage to pay both. The young ladies made choice of semi-starvation and full-blown fashion. They knew best how husbands were to be caught. Lord Beaconsfield now offers the same alternative to the people of England, and he has not the very least fear that they will prefer comfort in their homes to ascendancy in the councils of Europe. Have they not a position to maintain? Have they not also matrimonial alliances to contract? We cannot hesitate for an hour in deciding in favour of keeping up appearances. Of course, we should actually see nothing of this foreign ascendancy, but we are not to infer from this that it does not exist. We shall have a continual, ever-present proof of it in the diminution of home comforts that is its corresponding condition. As we walk in the valley of the shadow here, we shall know that England soars into the sunlight at some foreign Court. The depression of one scale at home is the demonstration that the other scale kicks the beam in some unseen region. The thought of this will more than reconcile us to the small privations which our choice may necessitate. We may see lines of empty offices, and whole streets of untenanted houses, but the sight, so far from depressing us, will fill us with the ardour of a lofty patriotism, because we shall feel that this is the price we are paying for the ascendancy of England (that is, of Lord Beaconsfield) in the councils of Europe. We can't have our cake and eat it. We can't have money and marbles. If we are heroes abroad, we can't be heroes to our operatives and small shopkeepers. Such is Conservatism. Such it ever has been, and such it ever will be. If we are in any doubt about it, let us all vote for the Conservative candidates, and watch for the next seven years for what we shall see. No very heavy requirement is laid on us when we are asked to support the Conservative policy. Here, indeed, it is that Conservatism is seen to be founded on the broad plan of ordinary human nature. The desire of all men is to have nothing to do. Liberalism is unnatural. It perpetually urges men against their will to struggle forward. Conservatism is natural—it bids us remain still and take our ease, and promises at the same time the greatest reward that could be won by the most strenuous effort. Lord Beaconsfield takes us to the lofty elevation of his ambitious soul, shows us all the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them, and says—"You shall have the ascendancy in all these if you will vote for me." Surely that is not much to ask. We only record our votes. We need not enter into any kind of warfare—actual or metaphorical. Lord Beaconsfield, with one movement of his magic wand, will conjure up troops of dusky warriors, who may be counted by legions, and all that we shall have to do will be to sit quietly at home, and contemplate the victory and the ascendancy at that poetic distance which lends enchantment to the view.

It is, however, in reference to Irish affairs that Lord Beaconsfield exhibits all his characteristic tact and tenderness. Indeed his Lordship

has for a long time felt a strong sympathy with Ireland. The title that he now holds because it was intended for Burke; so that he is an Irishman, as it were, by continuation. Then it will be remembered how lucidly he accounted for the misfortunes of the Irish people by showing how the proximity of a "melancholy ocean" left its impress on the national temperament. The Irishman, to his classic imagination, resembled Achilles, full of sorrow, walking by the shores of the loud-resounding main. A nation affected with ocean on the brain requires careful management. It is, accordingly, in the delicate artifice with which our brilliant Premier humours the prejudices of the Irish nation, while at the same time he secures the Empire against what he calls "decomposition" and "disintegration," that the genius of real statesmanship is made apparent. "A portion," he writes, "of the population of Ireland is attempting to sever the constitutional tie which unites it to Great Britain, that bond which has furthered the power and prosperity of both. It is to be hoped that all men of right feeling will resist this destructive doctrine." By a reader whose mind is full of the idea that the union between Great Britain and Ireland has furthered the power and prosperity of both, and whose thoughts run into such expressions as seem appropriate, and skip over the others, this language of the manifesto will be taken to mean that all argument and persuasion against the union is dangerous doctrine. Logically and grammatically the language of the manifesto says nothing of the kind. What it says is, that the doctrine that the union has furthered the power and prosperity of both countries is dangerous doctrine. The first of the two sentences which we have quoted contains a fact and a doctrine. The fact is, that some persons are endeavouring to sever the union. The doctrine is, that the union has furthered the prosperity of both countries. When the second sentence, therefore, refers to a destructive doctrine, it can only mean the doctrine that the union has furthered the prosperity of Great Britain and Ireland. We find it requisite to resort to grammatical analysis in order to find the meaning, because our mind is imbued with a different sentiment, but to an Irishman, the true scope of the sentence would be manifest at a glance. This was exactly what Lord Beaconsfield intended. He pleases the Englishman and Irishman at once. He kills two birds with one stone. Instead of regarding the vulgar proverb, that one man's meat is another man's poison, he makes the same morsel do the business of both men. This is very clever. It only indicates the usual mode of governing Ireland practised by the Conservatives. To counteract the influence of the "melancholy ocean," and to prevent the Irish mind from falling into the stagnation of despondency at the loss of their Parliament, the Tories have always fomented and encouraged a healthy degree of treason and rebellion among the Irish people. The supply of money to procure the return of O'Donovan Rossa to Parliament was only a slight performance in this line. Instead of giving the Irish commonplace rights and liberties, they furnish them with the glories of martyrdom, and intoxicate them with the romance of insurrection, just in the same way as they gave the English people ascendancy in the Councils of Europe, instead of giving them good trade and good wages. Escapes out of prison, and rescues from police vans, are to the Irish what victories and conquests are to other people, so persons are carefully trained to run the career that gracefully terminates in this species of triumph. Accidents sometimes must occur in such nice manipulations, but the worst result that can follow may be turned into a martyrdom, and next to a victor there is nothing the Irish love so much as a martyr. Sometimes, on rare occasions, the glories of those ancient days when Henry II. and Roderic O'Connor contended as rival monarchs may be simulated on a lesser scale, and a descendant of the Milesian king may be brought into collision with cotemporaneous royalty. This gratifies Irish pride, and at the same time keeps English jealousy awake to the need of maintaining the "constitutional tie" that binds the two islands together. Thus the peculiar passions which the circumstances of both nations create are gratified. Happiness consists in being pleasantly deceived. By all means let us have seven years more of it. In the language of the manifesto, the "constitutional tie" is clearly distinguished from "unity of feeling." All attention is concentrated on the constitutional tie by the theatrical efforts that are made to break it, and in consequence the unity of feeling is very much confined to the common delusion under which both countries lie enchanted.

BROOK'S DANDELION COFFEE

is the best. May be had from Burgess & Co.; Woolley's; Ault & Frith; Woodhead & Son; Holgate & Co.; N. Gould & Co.; Besley & Gardner; Lamb & Holmes; Cadman; Leak; Smallman; Woodroffe, and all Grocers. MAKERS—BROOK & CO., 47, DANTZIC STREET, MANCHESTER.

GENTLEMANLY ROWDYISM.



FROM our youth upwards we have somehow entertained a dim and uncertain notion that those of gentle blood, or who drew their birth from a long line of gallant gentlemen, must of necessity be of all men the most decorous in manners and language. Good birth and high breeding we have always held to be the natural parents of chivalry, generosity, and gentlemanly bearing. But time and experience—those great magicians—have broken the spell of our youthful fancies. That modern sham called society may deem a man a thorough gentleman, and hold his ebullitions of gross folly as the natural and innocent outcomes of a jovial disposition; while, on the other hand, common sense declares them to be outrages upon decency. That we write not at random let the following unvarnished statements suffice to show:—

Those of our readers who are ultra-pious, or who advocate the Sunday Closing Act, will no doubt be horrified to hear that it is our custom at the noon of Sunday to repair to a comfortable and quiet hostelry not far from where our country camp is pitched, the time

being half-past twelve of the clock, and the object a glass of gin and bitters. A few acquaintances are met, a few questions of the day chatted over in a genial manner, until "with hate for not one living soul" one and all repair to the noon tide meal. It chanced, however, that the Sunday which followed the International Football Match at Manchester did not prove one of those days "so calm, so fair, so bright!" Suddenly the serenity of those who were pleasantly conversing, and those who were meditating and smoking, was rudely disturbed by a clamour which would have been deemed out of place even at the doors of a theatre gallery on the first night of a pantomime. This was succeeded by a rush similar to what the "gods" might make were they to take the place by storm and defy the money-taker. What could it all mean? Too soon we were enlightened. About a dozen long-legged sturdy well dressed and be-jewelled gentlemen tumbled into our sanctum, and without a "by your leave," made a desperate attempt to convert it into a bear garden. To them it was, no doubt, great fun to loudly laugh, sing, and swear on "the day of rest," to knock each others' hats off, and then kick them to the ceiling, to twist pokers round their little fingers, to play nonsensical experiments with the tongs, to tread upon the toes or to madly rush on other people not of their "set," to order the waiter about as if he were a dog or a galley-slave, and to have an utter contempt for the safety of the landlord's property,—but for our part we utterly fail to see where the laugh comes in. From the report of the match we notice that most of these fine fellows are university men, and all of them are of high social position. Many of them are training for the Church. They bid fair to turn out muscular Christians of a very different type from that approved of by Charles Kingsley. As they left the hotel in a waggonette on their way to Disley the scholars and teachers of the Heaviley (Stockport) Sunday School were assembling. Immediately our gentlemen burst into a loud chorus. How the little children would have been edified had they known that these revellers in future years would probably become "pastors and masters," and have "the charge of souls." "A plague upon such fellows," say we.

Those of our readers who look upon theatres as little better than the road to ruin, may not like to hear that we were at the Gaiety Theatre, Glasgow, one night last week. Soaked to the very bones by an impenetrable Scotch mist, disappointed and disgusted at not encountering even the ghost of business,—being in fact in what may be called a suicidal mood—we cast about for some reasonable means

of dispelling our woeful gloom. As good luck would have it, at the Waverley—best and most comfortable of hotels—we found a panacea for our sorrows. A small party was organised, and we proceeded to the Gaiety, where *Pinafore* occupied the boards. True, we had previously heard that her name was "Little Buttercup," and had been informed that the Captain never made a swear with "a big D. D.," on two occasions in London and once in Manchester, but what of that? *Pinafore* was always new. Mr. Bernard ought certainly to congratulate himself upon having one handsome theatre, but it is in Manchester, not Glasgow. The "Gaiety" certainly cannot be compared to the Queen's in Bridge-street for comfort and attention. In fact, there is very little comfort and still less attention. Even at the old Queen's, under Barney Egan's reign, there was—but we have said enough.

The striking contrast between the Gaiety and the Prince's would not have been, perhaps, so noticeable had it not been for the disorderly conduct of a large portion of the audience. The gallery was occupied by a body of students from the Glasgow University, numbering some 200 strong. Led by an indefatigable young gentleman, whose performances on the tin whistle were something to wonder at, they burst out into hilarious songs without number. Before the curtain was raised this was not altogether intolerable, but when the opening piece had to be performed almost in dumb show, it was, as old Ab would term it, "More than one's patience can stand." During the performance of *Pinafore* the nuisance was not quite so bad, although throughout there was such an incessant "chaffing" of the actors and actresses which ought certainly to have led to the speedy ejection of the offenders. But, somehow or other, they were allowed to have their own way, much to the annoyance and indignation of the admired Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan. Would such a thing be tolerated in Manchester, even at the People's Concert Hall? Would Mr. Bernard allow it at the Prince's? We trow not. Then why does he allow it at the Gaiety? Surely not on account of the sixpences these "gilded youths" occasionally pay to his gallery money-taker. Were they working men they would probably be committed for seven days, but they are gentlemen, and following the examples of Captain Corcoran and the barber in Nicholas Nickleby, we suppose theatre proprietors must draw the line somewhere, but when people begin to walk out of the dress circle and stalls, and declare that they will never again enter the place, it is time they drew it at gentlemanly rowdiness.

Not content with their little pleasantries at the Gaiety these enterprising youths must needs parade the streets at midnight, singing and shouting at the top of their voices. It is all very well to say "Let Glasgow flourish," but if this sort of utterly unchecked nuisance is to be allowed, the peaceable visitor will rather be inclined to assert "Let Glasgow go to Jericho."

No sample of gentlemanly rowdiness could be more striking than the conduct of the Dublin University students while the Theatre Royal in that city was in flames. It is a glorious exposition of thoroughly heartless cadism. At the very moment when the efforts of a lifetime were being destroyed, when the very proprietor, who had done so much to please them, was helplessly entangled in the burning ruins, when the sympathies and assistance of common people were being extended to save as much as possible out of the wreck, these gentlemen content themselves with shooting peas upon the spectators, indulge in ribald jests, and vociferously cheer whenever a flame larger than usual obscures the sky. Bah! The whole thing is far too nauseous to expatiate upon. And these are to be our future advisers on matters religious, medical, and legal. No doubt they may be in some quarters considered blackguards, but what of that if society styles them gentlemen!

HOW TO RAISE MONEY.

PAST week we expressed our regret that an article under the above title should have appeared in our columns, and explained that it was sent to us by a contributor whom we had every reason to place confidence in. Since the appearance of last week's number we find that the name signed to the MS. we received is a forgery, and that the whole report printed is grossly untrue. We much regret that we should have been duped in this manner, and that the conduct of a respectable body of gentlemen, engaged in a bona-fide charitable object, should have been thus called in question.

ARONSBURG'S "PERFECTION" SPECTACLES ONLY TO BE HAD AT 12, VICTORIA STREET, AND 103, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

TORY GAINS AT THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION.

THE following seats were won from the Liberals by the Conservatives at the general election of 1874. The places in italics have since been won back by the Liberals:—

Seats.	Seats.
Andover..... 1	London, City..... 3
Ayr Burghs..... 1	Leeds..... 1
Ayrshire, North..... 1	Mid-Lincoln..... 1
Ayrshire, South..... 1	<i>Malden</i> 1
Bedford..... 1	<i>Manchester</i> 1
Berwickshire..... 1	Marylebone..... 1
Bury St. Edmunds..... 1	Middlesex..... 1
Buckingham..... 1	Monmouth..... 1
Berwick-on-Tweed..... 1	Northampton..... 1
Belfast..... 1	Newcastle..... 1
Brighton..... 2	Nottingham..... 2
Cambridge..... 2	<i>Norwich</i> 1
Cardiganshire..... 1	Oldham..... 1
<i>Carmarthen</i> 1	Plymouth..... 1
Carnarvonshire..... 1	Petersfield..... 1
Chatham..... 1	Perthshire..... 1
Colchester..... 1	Portsmouth..... 1
Cheltenham..... 1	Roxburghshire..... 1
Christchurch..... 1	Scarborough..... 1
Cornwall, East..... 1	Salisbury..... 1
Cricklade..... 1	Staleybridge..... 1
Canterbury..... 1	St. Ives..... 1
Chelsea..... 1	Stafford, North..... 1
Dublin..... 1	Stirlingshire..... 1
Derbyshire, East..... 1	Surrey, East..... 1
Devonport..... 2	Sussex, East..... 1
Exeter..... 1	Stoke..... 1
Essex, South..... 2	Tower Hamlets..... 1
Edinburgh, County..... 1	Warrington..... 1
<i>Frome</i> 1	Wakefield..... 1
Guildford..... 1	Waterford, County..... 1
Glantham..... 1	Westmeath..... 1
<i>Grimsby</i> 1	Wigan..... 2
Galway..... 1	Winchester..... 1
Gravesend..... 1	Windsor..... 1
Gloucester, West..... 1	Westminster..... 1
Herefordshire..... 1	Wigton Burghs..... 1
<i>Horsham</i> 1	Wilts, North..... 1
Ipswich..... 2	Wilts, South..... 1
Knarborough..... 1	Worcestershire, East..... 1
Kidderminster..... 1	Yorkshire, S. W. Riding..... 1
Lanarkshire, South..... 1	<i>Youghal</i> 1
Lincoln, City..... 1	
Lincolnshire, North..... 1	
Lewes..... 1	Total gains..... 98

A GRAPHIC VIEW OF THE SIX MILLIONS.

A TIMELY reissue of the broadsheet, entitled "A Graphic View of the Six Millions Spent on War Materials," has just made its appearance. Our readers will, perhaps, remember that the publishers of the *Jackdaw* rendered good service to the cause of Liberalism two years ago by this publication, and now its reappearance will give a welcome addition to the armoury of Liberal arguments. We reprint the calculations below, but for the highly picturesque setting of the same, we refer our readers to the sheet itself. We need not add a list of the useful public works prevented by the three and a half millions of a deficit acknowledged by Sir S. Northcote in his Budget speech, the effect is seen at once by observing that the first nine items of this list are the works prevented by the state of the Exchequer:—It would build 80 churches, at £5,000 each, £400,000; 80 chapels, at £5,000 each, £400,000; 240 schools, at £2,500 each, £600,000; 80 colleges at £5,000 each, £400,000; 80 baths and wash-houses, at £5,000 each, £400,000; 40 infirmaries, at £10,000 each, £400,000; 80 reformatories, at £5,000 each, £400,000; 40 blind asylums, at £5,000 each, £200,000; furnish 400 life-boats and stations, £200,000; give to foreign missions £400,000; 80 public parks, at £5,000 each, £400,000; 1,300 cottages for people who now live in cellars, £200,000; 20 museums of science and art, at £10,000 each, £200,000; 1,000 drinking fountains for man and cattle, at £200 each, £200,000; 40 free libraries, at £5,000 each, £200,000; pension 400 old people, at £20 a year each, £200,000; divide £200,000 amongst all temperance societies; give £200,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; save 200,000 people alive in the Chinese famine; 1,000,000 lbs. of beef, 5,000,000 lbs. of bread, 500,000 lbs. of tea, and 4,000,000 lbs. of sugar, £200,000.—Total, £6,000,000. We strongly advise the exhibition of this broadsheet as a very useful public lesson.

THE DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS.

FROM an inspection of a table showing the dates of summoning and dissolving every Parliament from the reign of Henry VIII. to the present time, and drawn up with as much accuracy as possible from the rolls and journals of the House of Commons, the following facts may be deduced:—First, that since 1509, when it is generally supposed that the duration of Parliaments was first extended beyond a single year, only four Parliaments have existed for seven years, and that, besides these, 11 only have lasted as long as six years. Secondly, it is evident that, out of the rest, 11 Parliaments have lasted above five years, five more between four and five years, and six between three and four years. Thirdly, out of the remaining number only 11 lasted above two years, and no less than 38 for a shorter period. Lastly, it is manifest that, taking one Parliament with another, the duration of each since the accession of Henry VIII. does not exceed three years, even including the "Long Parliament" of King Charles I., and the still longer Parliament which his son, Charles II., kept in existence for 17 years. The two shortest Parliaments since accession of George III. have been that of 1806-7, which lasted only four months and 15 days, and that of 1830-31, which lasted only five months and 28 days.

GEORGE III.			
Assembled.	Dissolved.	Duration.	
		Yrs.	m. d.
1—Sept. 27, 1796*	June 22, 1802	5	9 2
2—Nov. 16, 1802	Oct. 24, 1806	3	11 27
3—Dec. 15, 1806	April 29, 1807	0	4 14
4—June 22, 1807	Sept. 24, 1812	5	3 7
5—Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6 16
6—Jan. 14, 1819	Feb. 29, 1820	1	1 15
GEORGE IV.			
7—April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1 9
8—Nov. 14, 1826	July 27, 1830	3	8 10
WILLIAM IV.			
9—Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5 27
10—June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	1	5 9
11—Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	1	11 1
12—Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	2	4 28
VICTORIA.			
13—Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7 8
14—Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11 4
15—Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7 13
16—Nov. 4, 1852	Mar. 21, 1857	4	4 17
17—April 1, 1857	April 28, 1859	1	11 23
18—May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1 6
19—Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9 10
20—Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5	1 16
21—Mar. 5, 1874	Mar. 23, 1880(?)	6	0 19

*Parliament first met after the Union with Ireland, January 22, 1801.

"WANTED A NEWSPAPER AT ECCLES," Price One Penny.

BY AN ECCLES CAKE.

PAST week the village of Eccles was placarded with bills under the above heading, supplemented by the following extraordinary charge:—"A common Local Board trick; putting words into Mr. Mather's mouth." &c. Possibly the committee which weekly assemble in "Barton Lane Chapel"—a notice of which appeared in a former issue of the *Jackdaw*—have had something to do with the above bills. As was publicly expressed at the ratepayers' meeting, held some few weeks ago, we are far from being fairly represented by the local prints, and not to my thinking will this state of things be remedied until a thoroughly independent paper makes its welcome appearance in the neighbourhood. A gentleman residing in Eccles has expressed his willingness to put down £100 towards the expense of launching forth a public paper in the neighbourhood. Others there are who would be only too glad to render aid in this direction, and with a result which could not but prove beneficial to the public, in whose interest it would be published. Last week end one of the Eccles newspapers contained a solemn warning to its readers to beware of "a certain individual or other" who made an effort during the excitement of the Local Board elections to put into circulation "vile stuff" quite unworthy of belief. The general Local Board elections are now on, and it remains to be seen what line of conduct the "locals" will adopt in the coming contest.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT. HOPGOOD & CO.'S N. & S. Hair Cream, recommended by Eminent Physicians, for its "surprising and unfailing success," may be had of all Chemists & Perfumers, at 1/6, 2/-, 3/6, 5/6, & 11/-. H. & CO.'S Sedative Cold Cream, 6d., 1/-, & 2/6.

ELECTION ADDRESSES.

GAD William Cobbett now been alive his soul would have been mightily exercised with the compositions dignified by the name of Election Addresses. To take a prominent example, that of Lord Beaconsfield, the judicious reader is compelled to own that a tangled skein is simplicity itself in comparison, while the plentiful use of sounding phrases has shown the Premier in his old role of Political Showman, "I haint got enny prinserpula—not a prinserpull—I me in the Show bizness."

Mr. Houldsworth's address is generally simple, but in the sixth paragraph, when intending to say that a hampered government have still passed "several measures of unostentatious reform," clearly says these measures were passed by the Opposition.

Mr. Birley's address is commendable for its brevity, and remarkable for its ambiguity. In that respect the last paragraph will vie with the choicest productions of Tory orators. He declares himself ready to remove all the hindrances to usefulness in the affections of the people, as he darkly hints something about the church and the constitution in the preceding lines, we suppose he has fallen into a syllogistic quicksand in which he offers to reform both the church and the constitution. It is astonishing what hardihood a man gets by going to the House of Commons. In a little while, perhaps, Mr. Birley will be found with even an opinion of his own—to such rank blasphemy has the force of wicked example driven some people.

We have not space to examine a large part of the Lancashire election addresses, but we venture the suggestion, that budding M.P.'s should at least learn something of prosody, as a qualification for their duties. As far as we can judge at present from the addresses, the candidates would certainly be able to graduate in Talleyrand's College, where words are intended to hide the writer's meaning.

SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE TORY PERSONALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITY JACKDAW.

SIR,—I think it would be well to intimate to our opponents in the present election contest that if they import personal vulgarisms—and, shall we say, brutalities—into their speeches and into their newspaper, there are speakers and writers on the Liberal side who can be as rude, and even as vulgar, as some Tory writers and speakers, if they are provoked too much. It is a mistake to suppose that all bores and bullies are Tories. In the *Courier* of last Saturday it was stated that "it can scarcely be said that the interests of the constituency (S. E. Lancashire) will be safer in the hands of a picture dealer and an engraver than in the hands of a landowner and a gentleman directly interested in the staple trade of the country;" and further, that the two Liberal candidates "are not known as leaders of opinion, whether political or otherwise." The writer of the last clause must have known that what he wrote was not true, for can anyone in Lancashire be ignorant of the fact that Mr. Agnew and Mr. Leake have been leaders of the Liberal party in Manchester, Salford, and in the county for very many years?

Now, sir, if I were to indulge in personalities of the same character as your contemporary, and if I were to say that one of our opponents in South-East Lancashire (Mr. Egerton) can hardly, by any stretch, be called an owner of laud, and that he has been most of his life a factor and land steward, and canal boat overseer—the servant of a canal company,—would you in that case say that I was a gentlemanly controversialist?

And if I were to say of Mr. Hardcastle that he is only a small "cotton drummer," and that he is neither a gigantic picture dealer nor the largest engraver for one of the chief trades in Lancashire, because he has not intellectual capacity enough for picture dealing or engraving, what would you then think of the manners and the good taste of a humble member of the Liberal party? And, worse still, if I were to add that somebody exists, politically and otherwise, simply because he has inherited some money, or because he has a rich wife, that he has the most common-place face and manners of any member of the Manchester Exchange—then I am sure if I said these things, and if it were known that I said them, I should be expelled from the Manchester Reform Club. The Tory writers and the Tory speakers have evidently no censorship to fear from their party.—Yours, &c.,

Reform Club, Manchester, March 16.

AN OBSERVER.

POLITICAL PARODIES—No. 7.

AIR.—*Scots wha hae.*

MEN by wise example led,
From England's greatest statesmen dead—
Men whose fathers fought and bled
For England's liberty!
Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower,
Scatter wide the Tory power,
And struggle to be free!

Who would be a Jingo knave?
Who would Tory banners wave?
Let him ever be a slave

To Tory tyranny.
Who would justice, right, and law
Free from Tories' greedy maw,
To the poll in thousands draw,
And poll for liberty!

Ere oppression's woes and pains
Load your sons with servile chains,
Drain your life-blood's dearest veins
To keep the people free!

Lay the Tory braggart low,
A tyrant falls in every foe—
Strike! for every English blow
Is dealt for Liberty!

THE FREE TRADE HALL MEETING!

MESSRS. BRIGHT & SLAGG'S meeting on Tuesday night was an immense success. From the moment when Mr. Phillips, the prince of *bonhomie*, bespoke the regard of the people in favour of Mr. Bright on account of that gentleman's delicate state of health, down to the last speaker, there was an unflagging stream of good feeling, good speaking, and attentive, appreciative listening. Many capital points were made, notably one by Mr. Phillips, in which he declared the present Parliament had gained power by the force of beer, and had ended its days by the force of water. Mr. Slagg received quite an ovation, and by his manly and sensible utterances upon Local Option and Home Rule he ought certainly to command the approbation of every elector who is willing to do right because it is right. The appearance of Mr. Bright showed what a powerful hold he has acquired upon the hearts of the people. There can be little doubt the honourable member has won golden opinions from all classes of the community, and we are prepared to see him at the head of the poll.

CAWS.

ONE result of the warlike policy is that there is a growing feeling among our military men that conscription will have to be resorted to. What do our impulsive Jingoists think about that? They will, we imagine, cry out more than ever "We don't want to fight," and tremble lest the Government having got the ships and money will insist upon having the men too.

THE Tories of Leicester have been endeavouring to induce Mr. Simpson, of Liverpool, to come forward as a candidate for Leicester in order to divide the Liberal party there. They offered Mr. Simpson £400 if he would stand, but he declined to do so, and has published the correspondence with the view of exposing this Tory trick.

EARL DERBY'S WELCOME.

THE war, which for a space did fail,
Now trebly thund'ring swelled the gale,
And "STANLEY" was the cry!
A light in every visage spread,
And fired each Liberal eye—
With strong right hand above each head
Was waved aloft a battle-blade
'Midst shouts of "Victory."
"Charge, Liberals, charge!" "On, Stanley, on!"
Rings the glad shout from every one.

TIC-DOLOREUX, TOOTHACHE, &C.—BUSHBY'S NEUROTONIC

gives immediate and lasting relief, is also invaluable in weakness and general debility. 1/1½ and 2/9 of Chemists

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE

GENTLEMEN,

I have been invited by the unanimous voice of a large and influential representative meeting of Electors to contest in the Liberal interest one of the seats in Parliament, so long held by the conservative party.

I accept the invitation with a deep sense of the obligation it imposes on me and of the grave political issues which lie before the nation.

I will not disguise the opinion that to rescue this division of the County of Lancaster from the long domination of a party which never promoted, by legislative reforms, its industrial fortunes, nor lent a willing hand to the political enfranchisement of its industrious inhabitants, will require a supreme effort. But the confidence reposed in me by the Liberal party will strengthen me in the performance of the honourable duty to which you have called me, and by united determination, courage, and activity, success may be achieved.

My political opinions are not unknown to you. The public duties which have devolved on me in the capital constituency of the division have entailed the necessity of frequently expressing them in the City of Manchester, and in various parts of the county. I have always attempted to express them frankly, and where my words have failed to reach you, I may be permitted to tender my work in evidence of my devotion to the cardinal principles of our party—Justice, Freedom, and Peace.

I shall soon have many opportunities of personally addressing you and of referring in detail to the many questions of Foreign and Domestic Policy which engage the attention of the country.

During six anxious and profitless years the Government of Lord Beaconsfield has interposed between us and assured security abroad, whilst neglecting or resisting the most pressing and necessary reforms at home. With these equivocal claims to your confidence, Lord Beaconsfield asks you to grant him a new lease of power, and has issued a manifesto of assertions which he conceives will induce you to grant his request.

It is a manifesto which mocks the judgment of sensible men with insincere phrases; it appears to be fashioned for the most narrow party purposes, and is unworthy of a chief Minister of State.

Lord Hartington, in language and sentiments befitting the dignity of an English statesman, has characterised this manifesto as it deserves; justified his party and its policy, and convicted their distinguished assailant of recklessness and error, even in the judgment of candid members of the Conservative party.

The broad issue which lies before the country and before you is—

Shall Lord Beaconsfield, by your suffrages, succeed in his bid for a renewal of power?

Shall the rising industry and commerce of our country be arrested by a continuance of the distracting, wasteful, and unrighteous enterprises which have caused us so much shame and increased so dangerously our engagements in each quarter of the globe?

Will you assume a direct responsibility for the unprovoked bloodshed in South Africa, with its cost of six millions of money and its slaughter of thousands of gallant men, our neighbours or our countrymen?

Will you condone the diplomatic intrigue and premeditated violence with which Afghanistan has been assailed, plunged in anarchy, and made our bitter foe? Can you forget the policy which estranged from us the rising nations of South-Eastern Europe, and, endeavouring to prolong the shameful government of the Porte, accelerating its downfall? Will you forgive the folly of that engagement to defend the long frontier of Turkey in Asia, which was secretly foisted on us by the Anglo-Turkish Convention?

The opportunity is at hand when you, the electors of South-East Lancashire, will have to answer for yourselves these questions by your votes at the poll. You never engaged in a more momentous political struggle. If you gain it the credit will be yours of placing our country in the ranks of the advancing forces of that Liberal Party which has, by its policy in the past developed the freedom and strength of our country, and laid the foundations of the national honour and greatness which are our cherished inheritance. I can only add, gentlemen, that if you elect me to represent you in Parliament, my best attention shall be given to your interests, local and political.

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT LEAKE.

The Dales, Whitefield, March 16th, 1880.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

Under the pressure of exceptional circumstances, I have consented to become a Candidate for the suffrages of the Electors of the South-Eastern Division of my native county at the coming Election.

By conviction and by inheritance I always have been and am an ardent Liberal. The times are such as to forbid the possibility of a man holding strong political convictions being indifferent to the issues which must be determined in this contest.

Diffident of my ability to fulfil the aspiration of my political friends, it shall be my endeavour to do my duty in the position which I have assumed, alike to my conscience and to my party.

The time has arrived when domestic legislation ought to occupy the first attention of the Government of the day.

I have no sympathy with the opinions of those who believe that more honour is to be found by upholding, or pretending to uphold, British interests in a foreign country than in the promotion of measures at home for the material and moral welfare of the people at large.

The true greatness of the country rests upon its love of freedom and the stability of its commerce.

Freedom is violated when a Government espouses the cause of a corrupt despotism, and commerce languishes as an inevitable consequence.

The foreign policy of the Government of Lord Beaconsfield has been distinguished by boastfulness at home, by feebleness abroad, and by want of sympathy with oppressed nationalities. It has been fruitful in surprises, mischievous in its effect; and in regard to the Zulu and Afghan wars, in my judgment, deplorable.

I need scarcely refer to the failing revenue, the stagnation of trade, the commercial and agricultural distress, which have made memorable the last six years of Tory rule.

Returned to power in 1874, professedly for the purpose of promoting quiet domestic legislation, the Government, by its restless policy, has provoked excitement and anxiety, thereby to a large extent paralysing the industry of the country.

No better proof of the incapacity of the present Ministry to deal even with a simple matter affecting home interests can be found than the miserable failure of their attempt to legislate on the water supply of the metropolis.

Amongst the foremost questions that press for settlement are the equalisation of the franchise applied to the whole kingdom; a more equitable apportionment of electoral power than at present exists; reform of the laws which affect the tenure and the sale of land; the abolition of the law of primogeniture.

I believe the Liberal party alone can deal impartially with these great subjects.

I am in favour of the Reform of the Licensing System.

The establishment of County Boards, on which the people shall be directly represented, is a matter imperatively demanded in justice to them as taxpayers.

In relation to Ireland, I consider she has the right to enjoy equally with England and Scotland all civil, municipal, and political liberty.

Whilst fully recognising the necessity of keeping our forces, both naval and military, in an efficient state for the protection of our interests, I regard with dread the tendency to emulate the military demonstrations of Continental Powers.

The increase of the National Expenditure under the present Administration, and as a consequence the increased burdens on the people, are not justified by necessity, and now more than ever is wise retrenchment needed to preserve the prosperity of the nation.

If, gentlemen, it should be your will to elect me as one of your representatives in Parliament, I shall devote close attention to your local interests, and by my votes and conduct seek to justify your confidence.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

WILLIAM AGNEW.

Summer Hill, Pendleton, March 16th, 1880.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY,

47, OLDHAM ROAD, MANCHESTER.

WILLIAM BROWN, AGENT.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SIZING SOAPS AND FANCY SOAP.

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No Connection with any other firm.—AGENTS WANTED.

PRICE 10s. 6d.



Deafness! Deafness! Deafness!

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."—St. Matthew, c. xi, v. 15.

DENTON'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, GIDDINESS, AND DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS.

Mr. Denton begs to call particular attention to the following Extracts from Letters and Testimonials from some of the persons who have been cured:—

"70, Ashton New Road, November 2nd, 1871.
Dear Sir,—My conscience will not allow me to postpone any longer tendering to you my most sincere thanks for the wonderful cure you have worked upon me. Your invaluable Preparation has done wonders. In order that this well-merited commendation may be seen to be something more than mere flattery, I will just mention one or two instances illustrative of the improvement of the condition of my sense of hearing. Thanks to you, this sense is now delicate. . . . I would remind you that I have suffered from deafness all my life. By occupation I am a pupil teacher. The noise occasioned by ordinary school duties has been so great of late that I sent a boy the other day for a piece of wool to put in my ears, in order to diminish it. Last Sunday I attended church, as usual, and although the minister was an Irishman, and, of course, a little imperfect in pronunciation, I heard every word in the whole of his discourse. I am not able to express my gratitude to you, but I will say that I hope you will long be spared to go on in your Christian work of healing and relieving, by your intelligence and experience, the sufferings from this distressing affliction of your fellow-men.
Yours gratefully,
ARTHUR WARREN."

"To Mr. Denton."

"Mr. Denton
Dear Sir,—After being seriously afflicted with Deafness for four or five years, I was induced through a friend to apply to you, and after the period of TWENTY DAYS my hearing was perfectly restored, and I can hear as well as ever I could in my life, for which I am thankful to you, and shall at any time be most happy to recommend any person so afflicted to your care.—Yours respectfully,
JOHN MOSS."

"Shaw near Oldham, January 25th, 1878."

"Seedley Grove, Pendleton, July 9th, 1878.
"My dear Sir,—Having been troubled with Deafness for some years, I mentioned the fact to a friend, and upon his recommendation, I was induced to try your skill, and to my great astonishment and delight, at the first visit you gave substantial proof of your ability. Unsolicited, I am happy to acquaint you that I can hear with acuteness, and as well as ever I could in my life. The successful result of your thoroughly practical ability on myself prompts me to recommend you to all who are suffering from Deafness, and I shall only be too glad to give you the opportunity of referring any of your patients for my personal opinion.—Yours ever thankfully,
JOHN HOPWOOD."
One old gentleman in particular, who was 84 years of age and had been deaf 43 years, was perfectly cured in seven weeks, and he was so overcome with joy and gratitude that he begged of Mr. Denton to be allowed to put the cure in the local papers.
Another gentleman, writing to a friend respecting Mr. Denton's Remedies, says—
"A very good and certain method for Deafness has been discovered by Mr. Denton, of 173, Regent Road, Salford (who has been about 20 years with a surgeon), and I feel desirous that all sufferers may benefit from his most providential discovery. It is beyond all doubt the most remarkable remedy I ever knew and heard of before. Mr. D. guarantees it does not contain a single atom of any ingredient calculated to injure the most delicate ear; and I believe it is far from painful or disagreeable, and can always be used with perfect ease. I am very happy to say that it has cured my mother, who is now 63 years of age."

The above-mentioned Remedies will be sent per rail, securely packed, on receipt of Post-office Order for 10s. 6d., made payable at Regent Road, Salford, to

MR. J. DENTON,

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EDITED BY BEN BRIERLEY.

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Bandelli's Story. By James Bowker.
Mrs. Graham's Revenge. By Thurston Chary Tyrer.
Ribbleson Brig Fairies (illustrated). By B. B.
Hard Up. By "Little Bob."
"Christians Awake." By Frank Fearnley.

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The Rose Garden. By J. M. Hawcroft.
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Sweet Overtime. By R. R. Bealey.
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Manchester: ABEL HEYWOOD AND SON, 56 and 58 Oldham Street; and 12, Booksellers' Row, Strand, London.
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19 MARCH 1880.

THE CITY JACKDAW.

7

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J. F. NASH, 75, Fleet Street, London.



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LIQUID WATERPROOF
BLACKING

Produces, Without Brushing,
A PERMANENT POLISH,
Which, through Mud, Rain,
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MIDLAND RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, 1880,

A CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN TO

LONDON

(ST. PANCRAS STATION).

By the Midland Company's Route through the Peak of Derbyshire,

FOR THREE DAYS,

WILL RUN AS UNDER :

STATIONS.	Leave about 5 minutes after Friday midnight.	
	A.M.	
Manchester (London-road) ...	12	5
Guide Bridge.....	12	15
Hyde.....	12	20
Woodley.....	12	27
Marple.....	12	35
New Mills.....	12	43
Chapel-en-le-Frith.....	12	55
St. Pancras.....arrive about.	6	35

Returning from St. Pancras Station on Monday, March 29th, 1879, at 11-20 p.m., and Kentish Town at 11-25 p.m.

Children under Three years of age, Free; above Three and under Twelve, Half Fares. The Tickets are not Transferable, and will be available for returning by this Train only. Luggage must be conveyed under the Passengers' own care, as the Company will not be responsible.

Ten minutes will be allowed at Leicester Station for Refreshments both in going and returning.

Tickets, Bills, and all particulars can be obtained at the Midland Company's Booking Offices and Stations; also at any time previous to the running of the Excursion, at the following places in Manchester:—

Cook's Excursion Office, 61, Market Street.
Mr. Harrison, 117a, Market Street.
Mr. Oldham, Lower Turk's Head, 36, Shudehill.
Mr. Ward, Stationer, 21, Withy Grove.
Mr. Brittain, Grocer, Ducie Street, Strangeways.
Mr. Smith, Post Office, Knott Mill, 319, Deansgate.
Mr. Phillips, Post Office, 208, Stretford Road.
Mr. Kenyon, Sadler, 91, Oxford Street.
Mr. Dearden, Hosier, 166, London Road.

JOHN NOBLE,

Derby, March, 1880.

General Manager.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880,

A cheap excursion train to

LONDON

By the Midland Railway Company's Route, will run as under: by which passengers may also be booked from principal stations to

PARIS, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, &c.

STATIONS.	Times of Starting.	
	A.M.	
MANCHESTER (London-rd.).....dep.	9	30
Stalybridge.....	8	40
Ashton (M.S.&L.).....	8	41
Guide Bridge.....	9	45
Hyde.....	9	52
Woodley.....	10	0
Marple.....	10	10
Hayfield.....	8	30
New Mills.....	10	25
LONDON (St. Pancras) ..arrive about	P.M.	4 0

THE RETURN TRAIN will leave St. Pancras Station, London, at 10-5 a.m., and Kentish Town at 10-10 a.m., on Tuesday, March 30th, and the tickets will be available for returning by this train only. Passengers booked by the above excursion to Paris or any part of the Continent can return from London by ordinary train at any time within sixteen days.

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 12, Half Fares. Luggage must be conveyed under the passengers' own care, as the Company will not be responsible. Tickets are not transferable.

Ten minutes will be allowed at Derby Station for refreshments both in going and returning.

Tickets, bills, and all particulars can be obtained at the Midland Company's Booking Offices and Stations; also at any time previous to the running of the excursion, at the following places in Manchester:—

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Mr. Harrison, 117a, Market Street
Mr. Oldham, Lower Turk's Head, 36, Shudehill
Mr. Brittain, Grocer, Ducie Street, Strangeways
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Mr. Phillips, Post Office, 208, Stretford Road
Mr. Kenyon, Sadler, 91, Oxford Street
Mr. Dearden, Hosier, 166, London Road

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

Derby, March, 1880.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Oxford and Cambridge
BOAT RACE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20th.

On Friday Night, March 19, 1880,

A CHEAP EXCURSION TRAIN TO

LONDON,

(St. Pancras Station),

FOR ONE OR THREE DAYS,

By the Midland Company's Route through the Peak of Derbyshire,

WILL RUN AS UNDER:—

	P.M.
MANCHESTER (London Road) ...	11 15
Guide Bridge... ..	11 30
Hyde	11 35
Woodley	11 40
Marple	11 48

St. Pancras, arrive about 5.45 a.m.

The Return Trains will leave St. Pancras at 11.0 p.m., and Kentish Town at 11.5 p.m., on Saturday, March 20th, and Monday, March 22nd.

Children under Three years of age, Free; above Three and under Twelve, Half Fares. The Tickets are not transferable, and will be available for returning by these trains only. Luggage must be conveyed under the passengers' own care, as the Company will not be responsible.

Ten minutes will be allowed at Derby Station for Refreshments both in going and returning.

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